

can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Military Maxims of Napoleon.
Tents are injurious to health. It is much better for the soldier to bivouack, because he then sleeps with his feet to the fire, which quickly dries the ground on which he lies. A few boards or a little straw shelters him from the wind.

Tents, however, are necessary for the leaders, who have to write and consult the map. They should be given, therefore, to the superior officers, who should be ordered to never lodge in a house.

Tents attract the observation of the enemy's staff, and make known your numbers and the position you occupy. But of an army bivouacking in two or three lines, nothing is perceived at a distance except the smoke, which the enemy confounds with the mist of the day.

Nothing is more important in war than unity in command. When, therefore, you are carrying on hostilities against a single power only, you should have but one army, acting on one line, and led by one commander.

The effect of discussing, making a show of talent, and calling councils of war, will be what the effect of these things has been in every age: they will end in the same.

There are certain things in war, of which the commander alone comprehends the importance. Nothing but his superior firmness and ability can subdue and surmount all difficulties.

To authorize generals and officers to lay down their arms by virtue of a special capitulation, under any other circumstances than when they constitute the garrison of a fortified place, would unquestionably be attended with dangerous consequences. To open this door to cowards, to men wanting in energy, or even to misguided brave men, is to destroy the military spirit of the nation. An extraordinary situation requires extraordinary resolution. The more obstinate the resistance of an armed

No sovereign, no people, no general, can be secure, if the officers are permitted to capitulate on the field and lay down their arms by virtue of an agreement favorable to themselves and to the troops under their command, but opposed to the interests of the remainder of the

army. To withdraw from peril, themselves, and thus render the position of their comrades more dangerous, is manifestly an act of baseness. Such conduct ought to be proscribed, pronounced infamous, and punishable with death. The generals, officers, and soldiers who, in a battle, have saved their lives by capitulating, ought to be decimated. He who commands the arms to be surrendered, and they who obey him, are alike traitors, and deserve, and they who refuse to surrender, are brave and patriotic.

There is but one honorable way of being made a prisoner of war; that is, by being taken separately, and when you can no longer make use of your arms. Then there are no conditions—for there can be none, consistently with honor—but you are compelled to surrender by absolute necessity.

To be familiar with the geography and topography of the country: to be skilful in making a reconnaissance

A general of artillery should be acquainted with all the operations of the army, as he is obliged to supply the different divisions of which it is composed, with

To reconnoitre rapidly defiles and fords to obtain guides that can be relied upon; to interrogate the clergyman and the postmaster; to establish speedily an understanding with the inhabitants; to send out spies; to

Commanders-in-chief are to be guided by their own experience or genius. Tactics, evolutions, the science of the engineer & the artillery officer, may be learned from treatise, but generalship is acquired only by experience.

and the study of the campaigns of all great captains. Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, and Frederic, as also Alexander, Hannibal, and Caesar, have all acted on the same principles. To keep your forces united, to be vulnerable at no point, to bear down with rapidity upon important points, these are the principles which insure victory.

It is by the fear which the reputation of your arms inspires, that you maintain the fidelity of your allies.

KING COTTON.—Spain already begins to give unmistakable signs of uneasiness in consequence of the limited stock of cotton in her warehouses. As well as we understand a rather obscure telegram in the French newspapers, this uneasiness is betraying itself in something like riotous dispositions. A number of the *Montieur*, published several days before the despatch referred to, says Barcelona, which is a manufacturing city, begins to feel some of the effects of the

"GENTLEMEN: You did me the honor, on the 4th inst., to treat of the hostilities which have commenced between the

two Sections (*fractions*) of the old (*ancien*) American Union, and the first measures which have been taken in consequence. You next express the hope that the efforts made by the Government to take the Imperial Government to guarantee the important interests of French commerce in those waters. These interests have, as you expected, been the object of all my solicitude. I have been in communication with my two colleagues, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Navy, and measures have been taken that French commerce, in its operations with the United States, sustain no injury.

We call particular attention to the interval between the date of the letters of the Havre Chamber of Commerce and the Minister's reply. In the interval, he saw our Commissioners. We like to invite our readers to note the significant phrase, "old American Union;" evidently the French Government regards it as a thing that *was*. Recognition of us will soon follow. Our private letters inform us the French Government sent the last week in May, a steam frigate, or steam corvette, and a steam brig, to reinforce their squadron in our Gulf, and three additional steam

frigates were to sail early in June.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Prayer to be used during the present crisis in the congregations of the Episcopal Church of Virginia, according to the discretion of the ministers, by Bishop Meade:

Oh most powerful and glorious Lord God of Hosts, who sitteth on thy throne judging right, look down upon us, thine unhappy creatures, now engaged in fearful war. O God! it is in thine own hands to judge between us and our ene-

We boast not of our strength or numbers, for thou givest not always the battle to the strong, but savest by many according to thine own will. Let not our past sins now cry against us for vengeance, but hear thy servants, humbly imploring help, and make it appear that thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer. We would especially and most earnestly pray thee for those who have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth for our defence.

protect them from every evil. Be thou their shield and buckler in the day of battle, and bring them back to us in peace and safety. We beseech thee for the comfortable assurance that many of them shall be preserved for sudden death, should such be their lot, and shall participate the living grace in behalf of those who have not yet made their peace with God through the only Saviour of men. Oh! preserve them that so there may be place for repentance; but if thou hast otherwise ordained, let the mighty power of thy grace be put forth in their behalf. Stir up in them such heartfoll sorrow for sin, and such lively faith in thy

Son Jesus Christ, as many, in a short time, do the work of many days; among the praises which thy saints and holy angels shall sing to thy honor through eternal ages, it may be that thy unsearchable mercy hath saved them from eternal death, and made them partakers of everlasting life. We pray thee, also, O God of Love, for our enemies, not for vengeance, but for mercy. Turn away their anger from us, and lead them back in safety to their own homes. Make us ever hereafter to dwell together as brethren of one great family, and may our whole land be a praise among the nations of the earth.

hear us, O God of mercy, in answer our prayers for our-
selves, our defenders and foes, and for the whole human
family—and grant that wars may cease to the end of the
world, for the sake of thy Son Jesus Christ, the Prince of
Peace, to whom be praise for ever and ever.

they pushed military preparations vigorously forward... they made the Union, and in turn, the Union threw the... they made the Union, and in turn, the Union threw the... they made the Union, and in turn, the Union threw the...

BY TELEGRAPH.
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